

THE REPUBLIC.

A PICTURE.—Few readers of history or of romance have failed to be deeply interested and attracted by the romantic incident in the life of Charles I. of England, when, in disguise, he went to Spain to see the Infanta. The adventures of the Prince, the astonishment of the Earl of Bristol in Paris at the entrance of two dusty foot travelers with their knapsacks, who proved to be the greatest prince and the greatest subject in the world—in short, the whole history of the journey, its scenes and escapes, have furnished material for a hundred novels in French and English; while the scenes of the romance in history have read and re-read the facts of the story. While the prince was in Spain the great painter Velasquez, then a young man, it is supposed, painted his portrait. It is well known that Charles presented Velasquez with a considerable sum of money, and the existence of such a portrait has long been suspected.

A portrait in the Earl of Fife's collection was attributed to Vandyck. This picture was brought into the market and changed hands from year to year for forty years, until it came into the hands of its present owner, who supposed it to be a Velasquez instead of a Vandyck. The suggestion of this idea was Buckingham and almost universal assent, and the picture is now conceded to be the lost painting, which possesses such a peculiar interest from its connection with one of the most romantic stories in the history of royalty. The latter history of the painting has been curious and exciting. The title was claimed by the Earl of Fife's trustees, and the picture has been in courts of law and the subject of constant litigation for several years. It is now brought to this country by its owner, and exhibited at the Stuyvesant Institute. Whether genuine or not it is a great painting, one of startling force and beauty, and will richly repay a visitor; especially one who feels interested in looking on the countenance of the king in stormy times in Britain.

[New York Journal of Commerce, 27th.]

WOMEN AND LADIES.—In the days of our fathers there were such things to be met with as *men and women*; but now they are all gone, and in their place a race of *gentlemen and ladies*, or, to be still more refined, a race of *ladies and gentlemen*. "Women and girls are among the things that were," but "ladies" are found everywhere. Miss Martineau, wishing to see the women wards in a prison in Tennessee, was answered by the warden: "We have no ladies here at present, madam." Now, so far as the ladies were concerned, it was very well that none of them were in prison; but then it sounds a little odd—ladies in prison! It would seem bad enough for women to go to such a place.

A lecturer, discussing upon the characteristics of women, illustrated thus: "Who were the last at the cross? Ladies. Who were the first at the sepulchre? Ladies." On this modern improvement, we have heard of one thing that beats the above. It was the finishing touch to a marriage ceremony, performed by an exulting village priest to all modern refinements. When he had thrown the chain of Hymen around the happy couple, he concluded by saying: "I now pronounce you husband and lady." The audience stifled their handkerchiefs into their mouths, and got out of the room as quickly as possible, to take breath.

AN INCIDENT OF THE REBELLION IN VENEZUELA.—Our readers are aware that for a month or two past a rebellion has been in progress in Venezuela, a nominal republic of South America. It is now apparent, however, that like most South American revolutions it is likely to prove rather a bloodless affair. An incident related by a gentleman just arrived from that country will illustrate this. At Valencia, a small interior town, about twenty of the inhabitants agreed to proclaim a revolution, and they proceeded to take possession of the barracks, which were defended by an officer and eight government soldiers. On the approach of the rebels the officer attempted in haste to mount his horse, but either by accident or from a hurried fall he was thrown to the ground, and in his hurry one of his pistols was accidentally discharged, whereat the brave rebels incontinently took to their heels in all directions, and the outbreak was at an end, the government soldiers sagely concluding that as their opponents had run away they would not follow, but they were not. The upshot was that eighteen of the rebels were arrested and are now in prison in Porto Cabello. The government has also been successful in putting down the outbreak in other places. They are also organizing a fleet, and have purchased a vessel in Baltimore for a man-of-war, but the motive of this latter proceeding is unknown. All patriotic Venezuelans have ceased to hope for better prospects for their unhappy country, at least for the present.—*Boston Traveller*.

A SINGULAR CASE.—A rather singular case of incapacity has lately been brought to the attention of the Grammar School committee. By a law of the public schools, all the pupils are required to engage in some kind of extra-curricular work. In one of our grammar schools a young man belonging to a most respectable family, and in every respect a bright, intelligent, and most active and energetic girl, who is wholly unable to learn arithmetic. Her present master has for three years been constant in his endeavors to instruct her in the science of figures, but all to no purpose, and she now is unable to do more than to add seven and four together, while multiplication and division are entirely beyond her power. She seems to be wholly devoid of mathematical powers, having not even any talent to be cultivated.

In view of these facts, the school committee has decided to prevent the pupil from refraining from studying this branch, she being allowed to be promoted after having been kept down for months on account of her arithmetical knowledge. The case is one which has never before been brought to the attention of the committee. The course adopted with regard to the matter seems, however, the most expedient.

We have a case at hand where a family of four boys attended one of our grammar schools, and all were unable to learn to spell. The greatest pains were taken with them, and no trouble spared to instruct them in the art; and yet after a course of study of six years' duration, one of the boys could not even spell his name correctly. And yet in every other branch the boys were excellent scholars, and would have received medals but for their spelling.—*Boston Traveller*, 25th.

THE LARGEST CONTRACT IN THE UNITED STATES.—We have it in our power to say it, and we do say it, with a feeling of honorable pride, that we have now in our city the largest railroad contract in the United States. These gentlemen are well-known citizens of Macon, who have always been noted for their enterprise, energy, and public spirit. We have reference to Dr. Robert Collins and Major Elam Alexander, who, as we learn from the recent report of the Directors of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad Company, have taken the contract for building the whole of said road, a distance of two hundred miles, for which they are to get over three millions of dollars and to finish the work in two years. And from the experience and indomitable perseverance of the contractors, we have no doubt whatever of their being able to accomplish the job in the time specified, should no unforeseen accident occur to prevent. When that little contract is finished, we hope they will be employed to construct the Macon and Brunswick air-line road, before they undertake a thousand mile section on the Pacific enterprise.—*Georgia Citizen*.

POWERS' EVE.—The Columbia (S. C.) Banner learns, by a private letter from New York, that John S. Preston, esq., with his characteristic liberality, has yielded to an urgent request and consented to the exhibition, at the Crystal Palace, of Powers' Eve. The statue will be shipped by the next steamer from this port.

He has also determined to send to the collection of paintings the noble work of De Vries, "The Brigand," which will compare favorably with any American picture that has ever been painted. It is a noble monument to the memory of South Carolina's gifted son, whose remains lie buried in the Eternal City.

Traveller's Guide.

Departure of Cars and Steamboats from Washington.

The cars leave the station, at the intersection of New Jersey avenue and C and D streets, for Baltimore and intermediate places, at six and eight o'clock a. m. and half-past three and five p. m. On Sundays at six a. m. and five p. m. only. The second and fourth are express trains, stopping only at the Relay House and Annapolis junction.

The cars leaving Washington at six a. m. and five p. m. meet the cars from Baltimore at the Washington junction (or Relay House,) for Wheeling.

The train leaving Washington on Saturday afternoon goes no farther than Philadelphia; the one of Sunday morning only to Baltimore.

The cars leave the Alexandria (V. A.) station, corner of Duke and Henry streets, for Warrenton and the intermediate points, at eight o'clock a. m. except Sunday, and at a quarter before two o'clock p. m. A daily stage runs between Gordonsville and Culpeper in connexion with the cars on this and the Virginia central roads.

The steamboats leave the wharf for the South at fifteen minutes past six a. m. and nine o'clock p. m. or immediately after the arrival of the first and the last train of cars from Baltimore.

The steamer George Washington or the Thomas Collier makes three trips a week to Mount Vernon and Fort Washington, leaving the wharf at half-past nine o'clock.

The steamboats George Washington, Thomas Collier, and Union leave for Alexandria every hour during the day.

Arrangement of the Mails at the Washington Post Office, July 1, 1853.

The Great Eastern Mail, from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c., and Buffalo, &c., arrives at 6 a. m., and 9 p. m. daily; and the mail sent from the office, to and by those places, closes at 4 and 9 p. m. daily.

The Southern Mail closes daily at 7 and 9 o'clock p. m., and is received daily by 6 o'clock a. m., and 4 p. m.

The second Eastern and Great Western Mails are received by 6 p. m.; the latter closes at 2 p. m., the former at 9 p. m. daily. The mail trains north of Philadelphia arrive here in time to connect with the train for Baltimore, which brings the Great Mail to arrive here by 6 a. m. No eastern mail is received at the office on Sunday night, and no eastern mail, to be sent beyond Baltimore, is made up on Saturday night.

The mail for Annapolis, Md., and Norfolk, &c., and adjacent places in Virginia, is closed every night, except Saturday, at 9 p. m., and is received six times a week, with a mail from Baltimore, Md., by 12 m.

The mail from Georgetown, D. C., is received twice daily, by 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., and it is closed for that place at the same hours.

The mail from Rockville, &c., Md., is received by 6 p. m., and it is closed for those places at 9 p. m. daily.

The mail from Brookeville, &c., Md., is received by 5 p. m. of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, each week, and closes same days at 9 p. m.

Papers and pamphlets can be sent, without being prepaid, to any part of the United States; but double postage is charged on delivery. The postage on foreign printed matter must be prepaid.

The office is open at 6 a. m. for delivery of letters and papers received by previous mails, and at 8 a. m. for general delivery, and at 8 o'clock p. m. daily, except Sunday, and on that day it is open from 8 to 10 a. m., and from 7 to 8 o'clock p. m.

*Norfolk, &c., three times by Baltimore; four times by Richmond.

(3)—At a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, held at their rooms on Seventh street, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the rooms of the Institute be opened daily through the week (Sundays excepted) from 4 to 10 o'clock p. m., and that the public generally be invited to visit the same.

CHAS. CALVERT, Recording Secretary.

(3)—Young Men's Christian Association.—Rooms: Foster's Building, Seventh street, below E, near the General Post Office.—The Library and Reading Rooms are open every day, (Sundays excepted,) between the hours of three and ten p. m. The best religious newspapers and the standard reviews and magazines of this country and Great Britain are regularly received.

Citizens and strangers will be cordially welcomed.

By Order of the Association.

Mar 4—cotf.

F. BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.—THIS ESSENCE is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhoea, incipient cholera—in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions it is of inestimable value. It is the prevalence of epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children it is peculiarly efficacious. No family, individual, or traveller should be without it, as it enables the system to resist the influence of infectious disease which lurk in every climate.

CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine essence, which is prepared only by F. BROWN, at his Drug and Chemical Store, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable apothecaries in the United States.

And in Washington City, D. C., by Patterson & Nairn, Z. D. Gilman; and in Alexandria, by J. R. Pierpont.

June 27—W&S3m

OFFICE OF CORRESPONDENCE, Seventh Street, near the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

ALL PERSONS having business in Washington are informed that the undersigned has established herean OFFICE OF CORRESPONDENCE, for the purpose of giving any information desired in relation to every possible and proper subject of inquiry by persons in any part of the world. Those wishing to know how to proceed in any business they may have before Congress, in the public offices, &c., will be discreetly advised; and when professional or other aid may be necessary, the best will be procured or recommended.

The undersigned will regard all matters communicated to him in connexion with this office as strictly confidential.

Every letter of inquiry must be postpaid and contain a fee of ONE DOLLAR, which will generally be the only remuneration required; but should it not compensate for the service to be rendered, the price of the matter will be stated in a satisfactory letter in reply.

Address (postage prepaid) THOMAS C. CONNOLLY, Office of Correspondence, Washington, D. C.

Mr. THOMAS C. CONNOLLY is known to us as a worthy citizen, a gentleman of intelligence, and a clear, accurate, and ready writer; and we regard him as one of the best qualified for the able, prompt, and faithful performance of the duties connected with his new and original design of an Office of Correspondence.

RICHARD WALLACH, [U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia.] WALTER LENOX, [Late Mayor of Washington.] JO. GALE, [Of the "National Intelligencer."] R. W. LATHAM, [Banker.] S. A. DOUGLAS, [United States Senate.] JOHN W. MAURY, [Mayor of Washington.]

May 13—dtf

AMERICAN HOUSE, Hanover Street, Boston.

Rebuilt, Enlarged, and Elegantly Furnished. Possessing all the modern improvements and conveniences for the accommodation of the travelling public.

Boston, November 16, 1852. Dec 10—1y

TABLES OF THE PRIME NUMBERS and Prime Factors of the Composite Numbers, from 1 to 100,000, with the methods of their Construction and examples of their use. By Edward Hinkley, A. M.

The Life and Letters of Stephen Olin, D. D.; L. D.; 2 vols. Ranke's Civil Wars and Monarchy in France. 1 vol.

June 22. FRANK TAYLOR.

THE NEW YORK QUARTERLY REVIEW for July, just received by July 6.

FRANK TAYLOR.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, June 23, 1853.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the informality in the proposals received at this Department, pursuant to the notice of the 14th ultimo, and in order to effect the object designed by the 17th section of the act of Congress approved the 26th of August, 1842, it becomes necessary to extend the time for receiving proposals.

Notice is therefore hereby given that sealed proposals for furnishing the stationery which may be required for the use of this Department and its several bureaus, during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1854, will be received at this Department until 3 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, the 13th day of August next, when the bids will be opened in presence of such of the bidders as may be present.

Those unaccompanied by satisfactory testimonials of ability to fulfill a contract will not be considered.

The bidder to whom the award may be made will be required to enter into contract within thirty days after being notified of the acceptance of his offer.

All the articles must be of the very best quality, samples of which must accompany the bids, and the Department reserves the right to retain such samples and pay for the same at the prices stated in the offer, or to return them at its option.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and must specify a price, and a date, for each and every article named in the schedule. Should articles be required not enumerated, they are to be furnished at the lowest market prices, according to quality. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at the Department to persons applying for them; and as, without uniformly therein, the Department would find it difficult to make a decision, none will be taken into consideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

All the articles to be furnished and delivered without delay when ordered, and to the satisfaction of the head of the office for which they are required.

The Department reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every article contracted for, as the public service may require.

Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the person or persons contracting; and in case of a failure to supply the articles, the contractor and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such bond as liquidated damages.

The submitted list specifies, as nearly as now can be done, the quantity and description of the articles that will be wanted:

STATIONERY.

Writing paper, made of linen, laid or wove, white or blue.

15 reams folio post, satin or plain finish, faint lined, and trimmed, to weigh not less than 17 lb per ream.

50 reams foolscap, hand made, faint lined, and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.

10 reams foolscap, plain machine, faint lined, and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.

10 reams foolscap, blue laid, hand made, faint lined, garden pattern, commonly known as despatch or consular paper, to weigh not less than 16 pounds per ream.

150 reams quarto post, hand made, plain, faint lined, four sides, per ream.

125 reams quarto post, machine, plain, faint lined three sides, per ream.

5 reams quarto post, hand made, plain, faint lined four sides, per ream.

5 reams quarto post, French, faint lined three sides, per ream.

15 do note paper, gilt, per ream large size

5 do do plain do do do small size

5 do do gilt do do do

3 do royal paper, for books

40 do medium paper, for books

40 do copying do

120 do envelope paper, yellow or buff, royal

60 do envelope paper, flat cap, white or blue

10 do blotting paper

25 do patent blotting paper

20 sheets drawing paper, antiquarian per sheet

25 do do double elephant do

25 do tracing paper, large size French do

24 do drawing paper, royal do

5,000 binder's boards, 6 1/2 by 10 1/2 inches per 1,000

450 dozen cards Perry's best metallic pens

250 do cards of all other materials in use per dozen cards

40 gross metallic pens per gross

15,000 quills, No. 80 per gross

10 dozen ever-pointed pencils, silver per dozen

10 do do do silver desk pencils, with rosewood handles per dozen

1,000 white card envelopes, plain per 100

5,000 small size white note adhesive envelopes do

5,000 large size white note adhesive envelopes do

5,000 letter size adhesive envelopes do

June 25—2aw15th Aug

BRILLIANT SCHEMES

To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, in the month of July, 1853.

GREGORY & MAURY, MANAGERS.

\$37,000.

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE.

Class 174, for 1853.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, July 30, 1853.

14 drawn numbers out of 78.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of \$37,000

1 do 16,000

1 do 10,000

1 do 7,000

1 do 4,000

1 do 3,000

30 prizes of 1,000

40 do 500

200 do 200

257 do

&c. &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50—

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130 00

Do do do 26 half do 65 00

Do do do 26 quarter do 32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me.

Address P. J. BUCKEY, Agent, June 22 Wilmington, Delaware.

BRILLIANT SCHEMES.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, in August, 1853.

GREGORY & MAURY, MANAGERS.

\$35,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE.

Class 180, for 1853.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, August 6, 1853.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of \$35,000

1 do 17,500

1 do 10,000

1 do 7,000

1 do 4,000

1 do 3,000

30 prizes of 1,000

40 do 500

190 do 200

&c. &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50—

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$140 00

Do do do 26 half do 70 00

Do do do 26 quarter do 35 00

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me.

Address P. J. BUCKEY, Agent, June 22 Wilmington, Delaware.

LIBERTY STOVE WORKS & HOLLOW-WARE FOUNDRY.

The public, having still further enlarged and improved their WORKS, and increased their facilities, they are now prepared to execute orders for stoves, hollow-ware, &c., on the most reasonable terms.

They invite the attention of SOUTHERN and WESTERN MERCHANTS to their large and extensive assortment of NEW PATTERNS, all of which have been got up at great expense, combining originality and beauty of design, with durability, utility, and economy in their operation, comprising the most complete and varied assortment of STOVES ever offered for sale; consisting of Liberty Air Tight Cook, for wood or coal; Complete Cook; Star Air Tight; Star Franklin; Star Radiator; Fire King Radiator; Improved Jenny Lind; Cannon Stoves; Bases; Bare Cylinders; Bar-Rooms; Radiator Plates; Tea Kettles; Range Gas Ovens, &c. &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS desirous of ordering by letter can have a list of prices sent by mail, containing drawings and descriptions of all the different varieties of Stoves, &c.

ABBOT & LAWRENCE, Brown St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

Feb 25—law6m

New York Advertisements.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

D. HODGMAN, No. 37 Maiden Lane and 6 Nassau street, (first corner from Broadway,) respectfully invites the attention of his old customers, and merchants throughout the country generally, to his stock of India Rubber Goods of his own manufacture, viz:

Coats, Caps, Ponchos, Pants, Oversalls, Leggings, Caps, Gloves and Mittens, Life Preservers, Overalls, Carriage Cloths, Piano Covers, Machine Belting, Steam Packing, Door Springs, &c.; and every description of Rubber Goods manufactured will also be found as above.

My goods defy competition or comparison—are warranted proof against decomposition in any climate, and are offered for sale in large or small quantities, upon the best terms. Orders solicited and promptly attended to by

D. HODGMAN, 37 Maiden Lane and 69 Nassau st., N. Y. Sept 13

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

THOMAS G. STEARNS, Importer and Jobber of Silks, Millinery, and Fancy Goods, 162 Broadway, New York.

HAS now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the lowest prices, a complete assortment of goods in his line, embracing all the varieties and designs, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, French and English Crapes, Crapes Laines, Silk Cravats, Embroideries, Gloves of all kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs, &c. The undersigned invites the attention of the trade and his friends generally. Great inducements offered to cash and short-time buyers.

THOS. G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway, Between Liberty st. and Maiden Lane, N. Y. Dec 26—1y

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS PREMIUM FOR A PLAN FOR A MARKET-HOUSE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, June 1st, 1853.

UNDER the authority of a joint resolution of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of this city, approved 18th of April, 1853, authorizing the committee therein appointed to obtain the best plan for a building to be erected on the present location of the Centre Market-house, suitable for market and other public purposes, notice is hereby given that a premium of three hundred dollars will be given for the best plan of a building for said purposes, to be erected on the present site of the Centre Market-house.

Persons desiring to offer plans can, by application at the Mayor's office, either personally or by letter, obtain diagrams of the square, with its dimensions and the streets adjacent thereto.

The building must be such as to afford accommodation on the first floor for all market purposes, with a large room on the second floor, not less than 498 feet long, capable of being divided into two rooms, with various offices and rooms for other public purposes in the wings on Seventh and Ninth streets.

Any further information on the subject may be obtained on application at the Mayor's office. Each plan must be accompanied with a specification.

The plans to be left at the Mayor's office on or before 12 o'clock m., on Monday, the first day of August next.

The premium to be paid to the person whose plan shall be approved and adopted by this Corporation.